Amendments to the Specification:

On page 1 of the Specification, please insert a cross-reference to a prior application after the title and before the heading of the first paragraph (Field of the Invention) by adding the following paragraph:

This is a National Phase Application filed under 35 U.S.C. 371 as a national stage of PCT/IL2004/000929, filed October 10, 2004, an application claiming the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/509,546, filed October 9, 2003, and claiming the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/536,508, filed January 15, 2004, the entire content of each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

Interestingly, an internal aromatic amino acid residue was identified in all these dodeca-peptides. This finding is in correlation with previous evidence suggesting that aromatic residues are critical in peptide sequences that mimic surface conformations specifically recognized by sugar binding ligands. [Luo P et al. *J Biol Chem.*; 275(21):16146-54. (2000)]. Further, in some of these peptides, more than one internal aromatic residue was present. For example, B11 comprises two tryptophan and one tyrosine internal residues (SEQ ID NO: 7,. . . WSMWY . . .), and F7 and G3 both

comprise two aromatic residues (SEQ ID NO: 8, . . . WELKMY . . . and SEQ ID NO: 9:. . . WEKHTW . . . , respectively). Thus, according to one aspect, the amino acid molecules according to the invention comprise one or more internal aromatic residues.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 31, line 2, with the following amended paragraph:

To further investigate if the B11 peptide is a true mimotope of the ManLAM, mice experimentally infected with Mtb that have never been exposed to the peptide were tested for development of antibodies that recognize the B11 peptide, similar to the Abs developed against ManLAM. To this end, thirty days (n=6) and three months (n=4) after an experimental Mtb infection, sera of BALB/c mice were tested for the presence of IgG that recognized ManLAM and B11 peptide, and were compared to naive mice (n=6). In the Mtb-infected mice IgG Abs which binds both ManLAM and B11 peptide were detected, at levels significantly higher than those of the naive mice ($p<0.01$). The antibody levels binding ManLAM as well to B11 peptide were similar (FIG. 3). The same results were obtained when the ELISA assay was performed with or without the extra cysteine at the amino teriminus of the synthetic peptide (data not shown). This gave additional evidence that the peptide with the cysteine (SEQ ID NO: 10, CISLTEWSMWYRH) maintained binding properties to ManLAM-binding antibodies as the original peptide selected (SEQ ID NO: 1, ISLTEWSMWYRH).